AN ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OIL & GAS INDUSTRY)

A

Synopsis

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Introduction

The term “Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)’’ can be referred as corporate initiative to assess and take responsibility for the company’s effects on the environment and impact on social welfare. The term generally applies to companies efforts that go beyond what may be required by regulators or environmental protection change. CSR is a way of conducting business, by which corporate entities visibly contribute to the social good. Socially responsible companies do not limit themselves to using resources to engage in activities that increase only their profits. They use CSR to integrate economic, environment and social objectives with the company’s operations and growth.

CSR the much hyped but the less understood concept is the new buzz word in the corporate and social arena. There have been numerous attempts to understand the nuances of this fairly complex and confounding theory. Different parties have interpreted it differently but the consent remains intact on the fact that CSR is a contemporary phenomenon and has emerged out from the voluntary and generous benevolence of the ones with money and resources which they further direct towards the needs of the society. CSR is backed by the unanimously accepted need of establishing a sustainable environment towards the well-being of one and all.

The year 2013 is historical in India because of the amendments brought by the then UPA Government in Companies Act and whereby made CSR spending by Company mandatory. It is better to understand what kind of CSR practices and CSR spend were in force before 2013 and what is the relevance of these theories in the current context. An important role is played by organizations in growth of large scale industries particularly after the divorce of ownership from management. The decisions of management team will have an impact on all its stakeholders. Hence, they should behave in a responsible way.

There is a via media solution for these diametrically opposite views about Corporate Responsibility towards society. A company seeking to maximize its owner’s long term wealth may well do very good things for its “stakeholders” not necessarily thorough any direct intent

but in pursuit of its main duty. For example a firm may provide excellent products/services for a reasonable price, amazing customer relationship management, prompt after sales service etc., and may build strong customer loyalty. In this way it can achieve long term wealth and existence for its owners and at the same time promote well-being of its stakeholders. It is a win-win situation for everyone.

Public Sector Enterprise plays a crucial role in development of the nation's economy. Central Government and State Government set up PSEs to build the industrial capacity and generating employment along with improving socio-economic condition. Central Government establishes Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSEs) under the Department of Public Enterprise, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprise. CPSEs are governed by guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprise. New Guidelines on CSR and Sustainability for CPSEs came into effect on April 1, 2013. Govt. of India issued revised guidelines for CSR activity carried out by CPSEs taking all stakeholders into account.

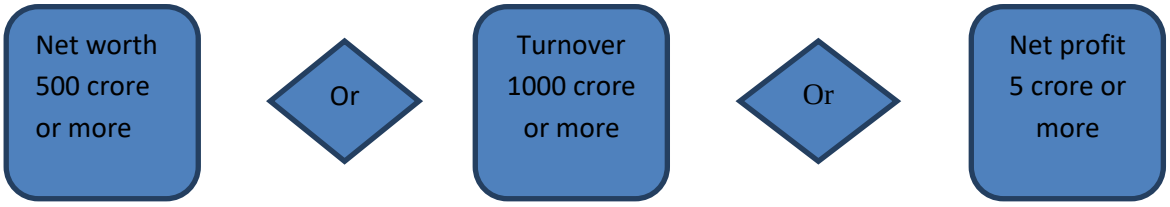
As per guidelines, it is obligatory for CPSEs to disclose its various CSR initiatives and performance to stakeholders. The CPSEs would have to utilize and spend the entire amount earmarked for CSR, or would have to disclose the reasons for not utilizing the full amount. Further, if the CPSEs are unable to spend the earmarked amount for CSR in a particular year, it would have to spend the amount in the next two financial years, failing which, it would be transferred to 'Sustainability Fund'. Currently, its implementation mechanism is being formulated separately. There is no need to debate upon the role of Corporate in protecting its Stakeholders' interest. This is more so after Corporate Social Responsibility and Guidelines in2014.

Eventually, an attempt has been made to penetrate the facet of CSR into the mainstream business by the introduction of Section 135 in the revised Companies Act; 2013.It has furthered our quest and posed a spending is made mandatory under amendment to Companies Act in 2013

and by passing CSR policy very crucial scrutiny of testing the synchronization of the corporate operations into the provisions of the Act.

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

In India, the concept of CSR as stated above is governed by clause 135 of the Companies Act 2013, which was passed by both houses of the Parliament and had received the assent of the President of India on August 29, 2013. The CSR provisions within the Act is applicable to companies with an annual turnover of 1,000 crore INR and more, or a net worth of 500 crore INR and more, or a net profit of five crore INR and more. The rules, which will be applicable from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards, also require companies to set-up a CSR committee consisting of their board members, including at least one independent director. The Act encourages companies to spend at least 2% of their average net profit in the previous three years on CSR activities.



One of the recommendations which emerged from the CPSEs Conclave held in April 2018 was related to utilization of CSR funds in a focused manner towards national priorities by adopting a theme based approach every year. Detailed deliberations on this recommendation were held subsequently by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) with CPSEs, select Ministries/Departments, NITI Aayog and the Committee of Secretaries. Based on the deliberations, the Competent Authority has approved the following course of actions for undertaking CSR activities by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs):

(i) A common theme may be identified for each year for undertaking CSR by CPSES.

(ii) For current year 2018-19, school education and health care may be taken up as the theme for focussed intervention.

(iii) CSR expenditure for thematic programme should be around 60% of annual CSR expenditure of CPSES.

(iv) Aspirational Districts may be given preference.

(v) The annual theme for the future will be decided by the Competent Authority separately.

CSR in Oil and Gas Sector

The nature of an industry determines CSR concerns and the social concerns are highly diverse between different industries. For instance, the clothing industry raises issues of employment conditions and the responsibility of firms within complex global supply chains; fast-food restaurants raise the issue of obesity, while the main issue in the tobacco industry is the long-term health effects of smoking. These concerns may vary between countries, but the key concerns related to an industry's operations are typically shared in most countries, and this is no different in the oil and gas sector. Nigeria is very different from Azerbaijan, but some of the key concerns related to the oil and gas sector are very similar in both countries – the environmental impact of the industry such as oil spills, the social impact of the industry on local communities and macroeconomic difficulties created by the inflow of oil revenues.

The oil and gas sector has been among the leading industries in championing CSR. This is at least partly due to the highly visible negative effects of day-to-day operations such as oil spills and the resulting protests by civil society groups and indigenous people. Prominent examples of publicised industry 'debacles' include oil tanker accidents such as the Exxon-Valdez, indigenous unrest such as anti-Shell protests in Nigeria and the involvement of oil companies in human rights abuses such as BP in Colombia. Such events – widely reported by the media – have put particular pressure on multinational oil companies such as Shell and BP, which are perhaps more visible and their brand image is more vulnerable than companies in some other sectors of the economy. The oil and gas industry appears to be under greater pressure to manage

its relationship with wider society, as illustrated by the quote from Lord Browne, former chief executive of BP:

Geology has not restricted the distribution of hydrocarbons to areas governed as open pluralistic democracies. The cutting edge of the issue of corporate responsibility comes from the fact that circumstances don't always make it easy for companies to operate as they would wish.

Notwithstanding the motives of the executives, oil companies pay greater lip service to CSR and they engage more with local communities than multinationals in many other sectors. This is demonstrated, amongst others, by the remarkable growth of corporate codes of conduct and social reporting, not only among European or American firms but also the likes of Petrobras, Indian Oil and Kuwait Petroleum. Oil companies have also embraced major international CSR initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact and the UK Government's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. A small number of multinational oil companies have invested in renewable energy, as an alternative source of income once the world's oil and gas resources run out. Furthermore, oil companies have initiated, funded and implemented significant community development schemes. Oil companies now help to build schools and hospitals, launch micro-credit schemes for local people and assist youth employment programs, particularly in developing countries. They participate in partnerships with established development agencies such as the U.S.

Review of literature

Review of literature is the backbone of the whole research work and it creates background for selection of procedure, helps the researcher in adoption of tools and provides comparative data. It shows the originality and relevance of research problem.

Bhatt & Drsharat (2019) examined "Dynamics of CSR in India: Special Reference to Oil and Gas Industry". This study aims to provide an understanding of the nature of Corporate Social Responsibility practices in India with reference to Oil and Gas Industry. The objective of the study was to explore the current status and extent of CSR activities undertaken and

implemented by the Oil and Gas companies and also if the present CSR policy is capable of companies delivering on this larger issue. A qualitative methodology was adopted for this study. Content Analysis of the relevant CSR spending and spending pattern was analysed with the help of secondary data.19 companies from Oil and Gas, drilling, refinery sectors were chosen. It was found that most companies disclosed information on expenditure and the deployment to various projects running and initiated in the said financial year.

Abhijit R Das, Mukherjee (2018) have studied on "Corporate Social Responsibility practices in Indian petroleum companies: a case study of selected PSUs". They examined the pattern of expenditure.. This study covered five years of data, i.e., from 2009–10 to 2014–15 of the state-owned companies engaged exclusively in the petroleum business covering before and after of the Companies Act 2013. The sample of six companies selected for analysis of CSR practices all qualified to perform CSR activities. Petroleum companies are giants of the Indian economy and contribute significantly towards the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of our country. Companies are contributing towards CSR this study examine the early impact of section 135 of companies act.

Shital Padhiyar (2018) studied "A Study of CSR activities in selected companies of Gujarat". In their study they focused on the companies with respect to corporate social responsibility activities undertaken by them and measuring attitude of managers towards practicing and implementation of CSR. In this study sample selected from the Oil& Gas and Textile sector of Gujarat on non-probability sampling method. Snowball sampling has also used. Both Primary and Secondary data collected. From the study it concluded that all companies perform various CSR activities in one or other way. All activities are compared with respect to two sectors companies. It was derived that the difference between two sector companies with respect to their key areas are community, education foundation, leadership, policy, rights, stakeholders and transformational. Common focus area are Energy, Water, Development, Economic, Initiatives, Safety, Social, Sustainability, Training, Value, Community, Education, Efficiency, Employees, Environment, Growth, Health, Human, Innovative, Waste.

Sai P.V.S (2017) studied on "A Comparative Study of CSR Practices in India Before and after 2013."The aim of the research paper was to understand the change if any in the CSR spending by Indian corporate after the amendment of Company Law in 2013.This study was based on secondary data. It was observed from the study that there is a growth in CSR spending by Indian corporate by 26 percent but 20 percent of companies which comes under the definition of corporate after the amendment have not spent even 2 percent of their Net Profit towards CSR.

Reena Shyam (2016) worked on "An Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility in India." This Research paper this paper specifically aims at providing an understanding of concept of CSR and analyses the development of CSR in India. It highlights the policies governing CSR in India and discusses the cases of CSR initiatives in Indian firms including SMEs role in CSR. The research paper was an attempt of exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles, newspapers and media reports. It was conclude that in the current social situation in India, it is difficult for one single entity to bring about change, as the scale is enormous. Corporate have the expertise, strategic thinking, manpower and money to facilitate extensive social change. Effective partnerships between corporate, NGOs and the government will place India's social development on a faster track.

Kiran Kumar Thoti (2015) studied on "An Empirical Study on Corporate Social Responsibility Across Indian Industries" this study reviewed the complexity of the issue, the opportunities CSR presents, and one approach to identified CSR opportunities and the reasons for companies becoming interested in social responsibility are diverse, Risk protection, market positioning, recruitment and immediate economic impact and degree of commitment. The research was conducted in the Bangalore industries and the samples had been collected from Information Technology employees.

Babita Kundu (2014) In her research paper "Corporate Social Responsibility Practices of Selected Power & Electricity Sector Companies in India" explored CSR initiatives & Sustainable Development practices of selected power sector companies in India. For this

purpose 4 companies (2 public & 2 private sector) are selected from power & electricity sector in India. Data collected from secondary sources. Statistical tools (mean, rank) used. The findings of the study delivered avision about the CSR practices and fund allocation for CSR & Sustainable Development by selected companies on the basis of parameters given by Ministry of Corporate Affairs India. All companies done well in relation to CSR initiatives.

K.L Gupta & Rachna Arora (2014) studied the research paper titled "Study of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Central Public Sector Enterprises of India."The objective of the paper was to describe the existing practices of Corporate Social Responsibility in Public Sector Enterprises in India .For this study 5 Maharatna and 3 Navratna companies have taken as sample. The study based on primary and secondary data both. This study suggested that mandatory CSR policy is good step towards the sustainable Development. Companies not utilised the fund properly before the mandatory Policy of CSR but now it Make accountable to every company for not doing so.

R.K Mishra, Singh, Sarkar (2013) studied "Corporate Social Responsibility: Interventions of Oil and Gas Central Public Sector Enterprises in India."Oil and Gas companies have immensely contributed to India's growth. Considering the nature of operation, there is a growing need for research in the area of CSR initiatives of these companies to commensurate the damages caused by them to environment, people and other stakeholders. The paper provides a platform to explain the various guidelines on CSR applicable to oil and gas public sector enterprises in India and intends to elaborate the need for CSR practices by oil and gas sector. The study is an exploratory research based on secondary data collected from seven major oil and gas sector companies in India to identify the various social and environmental interventions undertaken as CSR. The paper acts as a framework for further researches on assessment of the CSR impact of oil and gas companies in India for environmental sustainability and social up liftment. The paper identifies the future thrust areas of CSR and elaborates the need for collective sectoral effort in initiating CSR activities.

Aghashahi, Betsabeh, Abdul Rasid, Siti Zaleha (2013) studied "Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting of Food Industry Major Players." In their study they examined the extent and tendency of corporate social responsibility reporting of the large corporations of food and beverages industry .The Author has investigated how information is being reported and what is being reported in comparison with indicators outlined in the global reporting guidelines. The annual and CSR reports of year 2011- 12 of 10 major players of food and beverages industry were coded using a content-based technique. The coding aimed to accommodate 84 indicators of GRI-G3.1 which are related to six broad areas of sustainability, namely environment, labour practices and decent works, product responsibility, human rights, society and economic in the reports The study unveils that all the studied companies disclosed information regarding CSR activities in six areas; however looking one level deeper to GRI subsections of each area shows that corporations intended to disclose only the positive impacts of their activities on environment and society but the negative effect of their operations is mostly neglected. Inadequate disclosures also observed where the indicator required quantitative disclosure or detailed expenditure. This behaviour is the result of the threat that may menace corporate reputation and public image.

Bhupendra &Vikas Kumar Joshiya (2012) worked on "Issues and Challenges of Corporate Social Responsibility in India. "In the study they find that over the period, CSR expanded to include both economic and social interest. Companies have become more transparent in accounting and display 'public reporting due to pressures from various stakeholders. In this research paper CSR status challenge of CSR, policies for CSR in India are studied. The concept of CSR is now firmly rooted on the global business agenda. But in order to move from theory to concrete action; many obstacles need to be overcome. Many positive outcomes can arise when businesses adopt a policy of social responsibility.

Soheli Ghosh (2012) studied "A look in to Corporate Social Responsibility in Indian and emerging economies" correlation between the CSR investment and sales of the companies. For this a sample of 9 companies at random from different sectors selected. Pearson's correlation

used to study the relationship between CSR investment and the sales of sample. Findings of the study were positive correlation between the actual amount of investment in CSR activities made by the sample companies in and the actual annual sales of selected companies.

Anupam Sharma & Ravi Kiran (2012) studied on "Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives of Major Companies of India with Focus on Health, Education,& Environment. "Their objective was to know the CSR Initiatives of selected companies.12 large scale organizations from IT sector, FMCG sector &Auto sector. Average score of 5 has been calculated on the matrix of various CSR initiatives for selected companies. Finding of the study suggested that IT and AUTO firms have been doing more CSR practices in comparison to FMCG firms.

Dilling Petra F.A (2011) studied "Stakeholder Perception of Social Responsibility" this study explores the link between stakeholder perceptions of corporate social responsibility and its relationship with underlying factors. The finding suggests that age of the corporation, community involvement and cultural diversity have a significant influence on corporate social responsibility perception by stakeholders. The study concludes with recommendations for corporation on how they can enhance perception of corporate social responsibility by stakeholders. The sample for this study consisted of the 50 companies for which the Reputation Institute provided CSR perception scores for the year 2008. The CSR perception score was then used as the dependent variable. The data related to those companies was then obtained by analyzing the company web pages (in 2009), 2008 annual reports, 2008 press releases as well as the 2008 sustainability reports. It was assumed that the information provided by the corporations is an accurate indication on what their efforts in those areas actually were.

Chebet Rongoei & Muturi Willy (2011) examined "Effect of corporate social responsibility on organizational performance: a case of Sony and Chemelil sugar factories, Kenya." The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of corporate social responsibility on organizational performance. Four specific objectives formed the basis of the study; to establish the effects of philanthropic, ethical, economic and legal activities on organization performance.

The study adopted descriptive statistics. Further multiple regression analysis was conducted. The findings of the study revealed that; effects of economic activities on organizational performance established the fundamental condition or requirement of existence, businesses have an economic responsibility to the society that permitted them to be created and sustained; effects of legal activities revealed that it has constructive effects on organizational performance because there is established minimal ground rules under which businesses are expected to operate and function. The study concludes that CSR activities in firms cannot operate in isolation from other elements of the business. It is important that all the functional area strategies and capabilities, including full support from management in order to be consistent with the business unit goals and strategies, firms to be competitive, companies have to strive to achieve greater coordination and collaboration of corporate social responsibility approaches required in its management

Kim, Jong-Keun (2011) has studied "Effects of Corporate Social Responsibility on BtoB Relational Performance" In this paper they focused on the role of corporate ability of stakeholder management has become more important in the overall performance of corporation. one of the most effective tools for managing various stakeholder group is corporate social responsibility. This study examines the effect of CSR on the relationship between corporations and their counterparts such as suppliers and partners, among others, which no study has explored. Thus, this study empirically examines the relationship between CSR activities and BtoB transaction performance. The results suggest that corporations with excellent CSR activities are likely to show better relationship performance in terms of satisfaction, relationship value, relationship commitment, dependence, cooperation, and communication.

Gautam & Singh (2010) has examined the "Corporate Social Responsibility Practices in India: A study of Top 500 companies."The objective of the study was to elaborate the CSR concept and Study the Current CSR practices in India. 500 companies have taken from different sectors. It is found that how India's 500 companies view & conduct CSR practices and maps these against Global Reporting Initiatives Standards.

Debabrata Chatterjee (2010) in his research paper entitled "Corporate Governance and CSR: The case of three Indian companies" tried to analyse the corporate governance practices of three prominent Indian firms viz; ITC Ltd., Infosys Technologies Ltd., and Reliance Industries Ltd. The study was made taking four parameters i.e., Approach to Corporate Governance, Governance Structure and Practices, Board Committees and CSR activities. The study found that though the Corporate Governance practices are exemplary, there exist differences in the way the companies adopt these practices. Infosys seems to be doing much better than the other two.

Aras, Aybars &Kutlu (2010) study on "Managing Corporate Performance Investigation the Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance in Emerging Market" stated that social responsibility undoubtedly is important and fundamental to the sustainable operation of the organization along with the financial performance. In the paper, authors investigated the relationship between the financial performance and the CSR activities with the help of different approaches. In the investigation, authors found that there is some casualty that was lagging between the financial performance and CSR. However, authors establish that there was a significant relationship between the CSR activities and the size of the firm but authors were unable to establish any relationship between financial performance and CSR activities.

Shah and Bhaskar (2010) has examined "Corporate Social Responsibility in Indian Public Sector Organisation: A case study of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd in their case study of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd" in the study it was found that there is a significant relationship between a business organization and the society. The existence of an organization is only possible in the society and moreover, the organization utilizes the resources of the society and hence in they are supposed to return for the same to the society. In this article, the authors have used the case study of an Indian Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) like Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd to describe its Society and Local Community-related initiatives. Being a PSU and true to its mandate, BPCL has undertaken lot of innovative CSR initiatives in and around

the areas of its functioning. An attempt has been made here to highlight the same. The data collection for the case has been done by the authors through personal interviews with top executives of the Company and supplemented through other information available in the public domain.

Sklair, Leslie, Miller David (2010) worked on "Capitalist Globlisation, Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Policy." He outlined how the twin crises of capitalist globalization of class polarization and ecological unsustainability combine the produce the need for corporate social responsibility to attempt to bridge the gap between the rhetoric and reality of corporate conduct. The role of CSR in relation to social policy is examined next leading on to an account of the uses to which CSR is put in policy discourse, particularly its strategic use in lobbying and the advance of corporate power. It is found that In the medium to long term we will have to find viable alternatives to capitalist globalization, through the emancipator potential of generic globalization.

Jedrzej George Frynas (2009) has studied on the topic "Corporate Social Responsibility in Oil and Gas Sector."The objective of the study was to investigate the potential of CSR for addressing three important challenges in the business-society relationship. The study was based on companies from developed countries as Exxon and Shell as well as companies from emerging economies such as Petrobras of Brazil and MOL of Hungary. Findings of the study based on the interviews with Oil company staff and insiders, and on the social & environmental reports of selected Oil and Gas companies. This study suggested that CSR has the greatest potential for addressing environmental challenges and less potential for addressing problem related to community.

Saeed Khan (2009) worked on **"**Corporate Social Performance of Indian FMCG Companies." He examined that Effective Corporate Social Responsibilities or CSR initiatives shall be taken keeping all the stakeholder‘s issues in mind including the legal, ethical, commercial and other expectations society has for the business. CSR initiatives in India are now taken by many

companies. Especially for the FMCG companies, where the major challenge is reduction of packaging materials, these companies are doing work in the field of Environment, Health care, Education, Community welfare, Women's empowerment and Girl Child care. Companies like Hindustan Unilever started work on CO2 reduction also. Findings of the study were that Indian FMCG companies are energy conscious and working reducing energy consumption and also earning the carbon credits. Companies like Tata Tea are more CSR conscious and publishes Sustainability Report every year. For checking their CSR performance, Karamyog Rating was taken.

Research Gap

After reviewing the available literature the research gap has been identified that in India there is sizable literature on the CSR but there are few studies on general theme base activities and the CSR practices in the priority sector of public and private sector companies of Oil and Gas industry. Moreover the perception of stakeholders has not been investigated by earlier studies. So it has been identified as an interesting area for the current research.

Need of the Study

Oil and Gas sector plays a vital role in an economy. Owning to its huge operation size and coverage results into pollution to a great extent. Operation leads to create adverse impact on environment. So this sector is indebted greatly to the community which they can repay in the form of CSR spending. This study will be conducted to know how responsible this sector towards community and there are many studies on Corporate Social Responsibility but there is no study on CSR expenditure based on thematic programmes. To compare the thematic activities of public and private sector companies of oil and gas industry. CPSEs has forwarded the recommendation related to utilization of CSR funds in a focused manner towards national priorities by adopting a theme based approach every year in public sector companies. Before this rule entities of public sector frame their own policy for expenditure according to their interest of priorities. A common theme may be identified for each year for undertaking CSR by

CPSEs for PSUs. Hence it needs to be investigated that on which theme base activity expenditure is done by Public and Private sector companies.

Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the studies are as follows:

- To study the conceptual framework of Corporate Social Responsibility in India.
- To examine and analyse the corporate social responsibility activities carried out by selected units of oil and gas sector.
- To carry out a Comparative study of thematic base Corporate Social Responsibility practices in public and private sector units.
- To examine the perception of stakeholders as regard to Corporate Social Responsibility practices.

Research Methodology

In the present study following Research Methodology will be followed to achieve the objectives:

Research Design

The research design for the study will be descriptive as well as analytical in order to meet out the specific objectives.

Sample Selection

Three companies have been selected from each Public and Private Sector of the Oil and Gas industry. These companies have been ranked in order of turnover being highest for the year 2015.

Public Sector	Private Sector
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Reliance Petroleum Limited
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	Essar Oil Limited
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Carin Oil and Gas

Duration of the Study

For the purpose of analysis the data of financial years 2015-16 to 2020-2021 will be taken into consideration.

Data Collection

Primary Data

Primary Data will be collected through the questionnaire from at least 200 Respondents. The questionnaire will be served to the managerial personnel within the company representative in the CSR Committee, CSR Council, CSR Management Committee, CSR Working Committee, Employee, Local Community etc. In addition the questionnaire will also contain both open ended and close ended questions.

Secondary Data

Secondary data will be collected from the following sources:

1. Annual reports of selected units
2. CSR reports of selected units
3. Books, Journals and Magazine & Newspaper
4. Official Websites of the companies
5. Blogs on CSR
6. Reports of surveys undertaken by private institutions

Statistical Tool

Statistical& Financial tools will be used for analysing the data and for testing the hypothesis. Some of these tools are ANOVA, Variance Analysis, and Content Analysis, etc.

Hypotheses

The following research questions and hypotheses will be examined during the course of study.

$H_{01:}$ There is no significant difference in the CSR thematic priorities in public and private sector units.

$H_{02:}$ There is no significant difference between the perception of stakeholders about practice of CSR in public and private sector companies of Oil and Gas.

The following specific research methodology will be adopted:

Objective I	To study the conceptual framework of corporate social responsibility in India of the selected units.
Specific Research Methodology	To achieve this objective, data will be collected from the CSR policy mentioned in section135 of companies act and CSR policy of the selected companies.
Objective II	To examine and analyse the corporate social responsibility activities carried out by selected units of oil and gas sector.
Specific Research Methodology	To achieve this objective, data will be collected from the annual report and CSR report of the selected units of Oil and Gas sector. Content analysis will also be carried out for analysing the data.
Objective III	To carry out a comparative study of corporate social responsibility thematic base in public and private sector units.
Specific Research Methodology	A comparative study will be carried out for CSR activities under each thematic programme of the selected units of public and private sector.
Objective IV	To examine the perception of stakeholders as regard to CSR practices of selected units.
Specific Research Methodology	A self designed questionnaire will be used to collect data for achieving the objectives containing both open ended and close ended questions. Respondents will be divided equally among the stakeholders. These will be from management, employees, & local community.

Proposed Chapter Plan

Chapter Number	Chapter Name
1.	Introduction
2.	CSR Policy and Framework
3.	CSR Practice based on Thematic Programmes
4.	Comparative Study of Thematic Programmes of Public and Private sector undertakings.
5.	Perception of stakeholder regarding CSR practices.
6.	Conclusion

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